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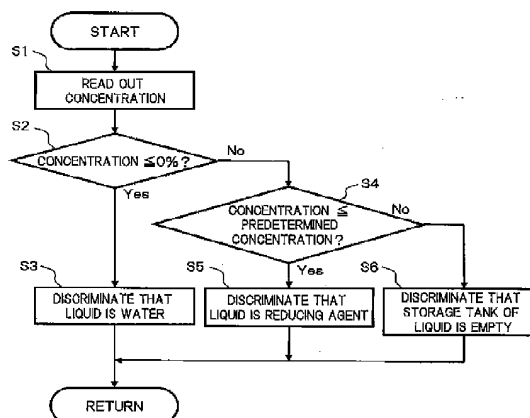
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(54) **DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DISCRIMINATING LIQUID**

(57) A concentration sensor which detects the concentration of a liquid reducing agent based on a heat transfer characteristic between two spaced positions is attached to a storage tank which stores the liquid supplied to a NO_x reduction catalytic converter. Then, the concentration is read out from the concentration sensor, and when the concentration is equal to or less than 0%, it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank is the water. Namely, it is utilized that, since the concentration of the water is 0% if converted into the concentration of the liquid reducing agent, the concentration of the water is equal to or less than 0% even if lowered due to the convection. Further, if the concentration is more than the predetermined concentration, it can be considered that an output from the concentration sensor becomes abnormal because the storage tank is empty. Therefore, it is discriminated that the storage tank is empty. On the other hand, when the concentration is more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, although there is a possibility that the concentration includes an error, it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank is the liquid reducing agent.

FIG.2



Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a technology for highly accurately discriminating a liquid substance which is supplied to a nitrogen oxide reduction catalytic converter disposed in an engine exhaust system of a moving vehicle, by utilizing a concentration sensor which detects the concentration of a liquid reducing agent based on a heat transfer characteristic between two positions spaced apart from one another.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] As a catalytic purification system for removing nitrogen oxides (NO_x) contained in the exhaust emission of an engine, there has been proposed an exhaust emission purifying apparatus disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2000-27627 (Patent document 1). In the exhaust emission purifying apparatus, a NO_x reduction catalytic converter is disposed in an engine exhaust system, and a reducing agent is injection-supplied to the exhaust upstream of the NO_x reduction catalytic converter, so that NO_x in the exhaust emission and the reducing agent are subjected to the catalytic-reduction reaction, to thereby purify NO_x into harmless components. The reducing agent is stored in a storage tank in a liquid state at an ordinary temperature, and a necessary amount thereof corresponding to engine operating conditions is injection-supplied from an injection nozzle. Further, for the reduction reaction, ammonia having the good reactivity to NO_x is used, and as the reducing agent, the urea aqueous solution, the ammonia aqueous solution or another type aqueous reducing agent solution (to be referred to as a liquid reducing agent hereunder), which hydrolyze due to heat of the exhaust emission and water vapor to easily generate ammonia, is used.

Patent document 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2000-27627

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0003] However, according to the above-described conventional exhaust emission purifying apparatus, when the concentration of the liquid reducing agent is changed due to any factor, if a driver continues operating of the engine without taking notice of this change, there is a possibility that the NO_x reduction efficiency by the NO_x reduction catalytic converter is lowered, and therefore, the required NO_x purification performance cannot be achieved. In particular, continually operating the engine, irrespective of improper mixing ratio between the reducing agent and the solvent in the liquid reducing agent, despite of contamination of the liquid reducing

agent by another type of aqueous solution or the solvent, or the lack of the residue of the liquid reducing agent or the like, raises a possibility of a large amount of discharge of NO_x from the engine.

[0004] Therefore, it is considered that a concentration sensor which detects the concentration of the liquid reducing agent based on heat transfer characteristics between two positions spaced apart from each other is disposed in the storage tank. However, if such a concentration sensor is mounted on a moving vehicle such as an automobile, the following problems are caused. Namely, during the driving of the moving vehicle, since a vehicle body is continually subjected to vibration due to the irregularity of road surfaces, the convection can be generated in the liquid reducing agent in the storage tank. If the convection is generated in the liquid reducing agent, the heat transfer characteristics using the liquid reducing agent as a heat transfer medium is changed, and therefore, the detection accuracy of the concentration of the liquid reducing agent is significantly lowered. On the other hand, since the NO_x purification is hardly expected unless the liquid reducing agent is supplied to the NO_x reduction catalytic converter, it is necessary to discriminate at least whether the liquid in the storage tank is the water or the liquid reducing agent, or the storage tank is empty.

[0005] Therefore, in view of the problems in the conventional technology as described above, the present invention has an object to provide a liquid discrimination technology, utilizing the property of a concentration sensor, in which the detected concentration is lowered when the convection is generated in the liquid reducing agent, so as to be capable of highly accurately discriminating the liquid which is supplied to the NO_x reduction catalytic converter disposed in the engine exhaust system of the moving vehicle.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0006] In order to achieve the above object, according to the present invention, in a storage tank which stores the liquid supplied to a nitrogen oxide reduction catalytic converter disposed in an engine exhaust system, the concentration of a liquid reducing agent is detected based on a heat transfer characteristic between two positions spaced apart from each other, and when the detected concentration is equal to or less than 0%, or more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, or more than the predetermined concentration, it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank is the water or the liquid reducing agent, or that the storage tank is empty.

[0007] At this time, it is desirable that the frequency at which the detected concentration becomes equal to or less than 0% is counted up, and when the counted frequency reaches the predetermined frequency, it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank is the water. Thus, it is not discriminated that the liquid in the storage

tank is empty, immediately after the concentration of the liquid reducing agent becomes equal to or less than 0%, but it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank is empty, only when the counted frequency reaches the predetermined frequency. Therefore, the erroneous discrimination caused by a noise or the like is reduced, thereby enabling the improvement of liquid discrimination accuracy. Further, if the discrimination result is displayed visibly, it is possible to recognize the state of the liquid in the storage tank at a glance, and accordingly, the replenishment of the liquid reducing agent or the like can be performed if necessary, so that the purification performance of nitrogen oxides can be appropriately maintained.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0008] According to the present invention, when the concentration of the liquid reducing agent, which is detected based on the heat transfer characteristic between the two positions spaced apart from each other, is equal to or less than 0%, or more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, or more than the predetermined concentration, it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank is the water or the liquid reducing agent, or that the storage tank is empty. Namely, when the convection is generated in the liquid, a part of heat amount which is transmitted between the two spaced-apart positions is carried with the convection, so that the heat amount transmitted from one of the two spaced-apart positions to the other is decreased. Thus, the detected concentration of the liquid reducing agent is lowered. However, since the concentration of the water is 0% if converted into the concentration of the liquid reducing agent, it is possible to discriminate that the liquid in the storage tank is the water when the concentration of the liquid is equal to or less than 0%, irrespective of whether or not the convection is generated. Further, since the liquid reducing agent supplied to the nitrogen oxide reduction catalytic converter has the predetermined concentration, although the detected concentration of the liquid reducing agent can be lowered due to the convection generation, the concentration equal to or more than the predetermined concentration can not be detected. When the concentration equal to or more than the predetermined concentration is detected, a concentration detection signal is abnormal, and as a factor thereof, it can be considered that the storage tank is empty. Therefore, when the concentration reaches the predetermined concentration or more, it is possible to discriminate that the storage tank is empty. On the other hand, if the concentration is more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, although there is a possibility that the concentration includes an error, it is possible to discriminate that the liquid in the storage tank is the liquid reducing agent.

[0009] Consequently, it is possible to discriminate with high accuracy that the liquid in the storage tank is the

water or the liquid reducing agent, or that the storage tank is empty, irrespective of whether or not the convection is generated in the liquid in the storage tank.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an exhaust emission purifying apparatus provided with a liquid discriminating apparatus according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing a liquid discrimination process.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE SYMBOLS

[0011] 10 ... engine, 14 ... NO_x reduction catalytic converter, 16 ... exhaust pipe, 18 ... storage tank. 32 ... concentration sensor, 34 ... control unit

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0012] Details of the present invention will be described hereunder, referring to the appended drawings.

[0013] Figure 1 shows a configuration of an exhaust emission purifying apparatus provided with a liquid discriminating apparatus according to the present invention.

[0014] The exhaust emission of an engine 10 is discharged into the atmosphere from an exhaust manifold 12 via an exhaust pipe 16 in which a NO_x reduction catalytic Converter 14 is disposed. To be specific, in the exhaust pipe 16, there are disposed three catalytic converters, namely, a nitrogen monoxides (NO) oxidation catalytic converter, a NO_x reduction catalytic converter and an ammonia slip oxidation catalytic converter, in this order from the exhaust upstream side, and a temperature sensor, an oxygen sensor and the like are disposed on the front and the rear side of the three catalytic converters, so that an exhaust system is configured, but the details thereof is not shown in the figure. Further, to the exhaust upstream of the NO_x reduction catalytic converter 14, a liquid reducing agent stored in a storage tank 18 passes through a reducing agent supply device 20 and an injection nozzle 22, and is injection-supplied together with the air. Here, as the liquid reducing agent, the urea aqueous solution is used in the present embodiment. However, the ammonia aqueous solution, or diesel oil, petroleum or gasoline, mainly containing hydrocarbon, may be used.

[0015] The urea aqueous solution which is the aqueous solution in which urea in a solid or powder state is dissolved, is sucked via an inlet port 24 which is opened at a lower position in the vicinity of a bottom portion of the storage tank 18, and supplied to the reducing agent supply device 20 through supply piping 26. Here, in the urea aqueous solution supplied to the reducing agent supply device 20, the surplus urea aqueous solution

which does not contribute to the injection passes through return piping 28 and is returned into the storage tank 18 via a return port 30 which is opened at an upper position of the storage tank 18

[0016] The urea aqueous solution injection-supplied to the exhaust upstream of the NO_x reduction catalytic converter 14 is hydrolyzed with the exhaust heat and the water vapor in the exhaust emission, so that ammonia is easily generated. It is known that generated ammonia reacts with NO_x in the exhaust emission in the NO_x reduction catalytic converter 14, so as to purify NO_x into the water and the harmless gas.

[0017] Further, a concentration sensor 32 serving as a concentration detecting device for detecting the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is attached to the storage tank 18. Namely, a base portion 32A incorporating therein a circuit substrate is fixed on a top wall of the storage tank 18, and also, a detecting portion 32B is suspended from the base portion 32A toward the bottom portion of the storage tank 18.

[0018] Here, the detecting portion 32B, of which temperature sensors are disposed on two positions spaced apart from each other, respectively, and a heater is incorporated in at least one of the temperature sensors, is used. Then, the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is detected based on thermal characteristics in which the heat of the one temperature sensor is transmitted to the other temperature sensor when the one temperature sensor is heated. To be specific, when the heater incorporated in the one temperature sensor is operated for a predetermined period of time t, the temperature of the other temperature sensor gradually rises with a characteristic according to the thermal conductivity of the urea aqueous solution. Then, it is possible to detect the concentration of the urea aqueous solution, according to a temperature rise characteristic for when the operation of the heater is stopped. As the concentration sensor 32, the one manufactured and distributed by Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. in Japan is known.

[0019] An output signal from the concentration sensor 32 is input to a control unit 34 which contains a built-in computer. Further, the control unit 34 receives engine operating conditions, such as, a signal of an engine rotating speed, a signal of a fuel injection quantity and the like, from an engine control unit 36 which performs various controls of the engine 10, via CAN (Controller Area Network). Then, in the control unit 34, the reducing agent supply device 20 is controlled according to the engine operating conditions in accordance with a control program stored in a ROM (Read Only Memory), and also, various functions for discriminating the liquid in the storage tank 18 are realized.

[0020] Figure 2 shows a liquid discrimination process for discriminating the liquid in the storage tank 18.

[0021] In step 1 (to be abbreviated as S1 in the drawing, and the same rule will be applied to the subsequent steps), the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is read out from the concentration sensor 32.

[0022] In Step 2, it is determined whether or not the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is equal to or less than 0%. Then, if the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is equal to or less than 0%, the routine proceeds to Step 3 (Yes) where it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank 18 is the water. On the other hand, if the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is more than 0%, the routine proceeds to Step 4 (No). Here, the reason why the detected concentration takes the value equal to or less than 0% is that the concentration is calculated based on the heat transfer characteristics between the two spaced-apart positions in accordance with the predetermined rules. Thus, the concentration of the urea aqueous solution does not actually have a negative value.

[0023] In Step 4, it is determined whether or not the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is equal to or less than the predetermined concentration (for example, 50%). Then, if the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, the routine proceeds to step 5 (Yes) where it is discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank 18 is the urea aqueous solution, in other words, that the storage tank 18 stores the urea aqueous solution therein. On the other hand, if the concentration of the urea aqueous solution is more than the predetermined concentration, the routine proceeds to step 6 (No) where it is discriminated that the storage tank 18 is empty.

[0024] According to the liquid discrimination process as described above, it is possible to discriminate, with high accuracy, that the liquid in the storage tank 18 is either the water or the urea aqueous solution, or that the storage tank 18 is empty, irrespective of whether or not the convection is generated in the liquid in the storage tank 18. Namely, when the convection is generated in the liquid, since a part of heat amount which is generated by the heater of the concentration sensor 32 is carried with the convection, the heat amount transmitted from one of the temperature sensors to the other temperature sensor is decreased so that the detected concentration of the urea aqueous solution is lowered. However, since the concentration of the water is 0% if converted into the concentration of the urea aqueous solution, it is possible to discriminate that the liquid in the storage tank 18 is the water when the concentration detected by the concentration sensor 32 is equal to or less than 0%, irrespective of whether or not the convection is generated. Further, since the urea aqueous solution which is supplied to the reduction catalytic converter in the exhaust emission purifying apparatus has the predetermined concentration, although the detected concentration of the urea aqueous solution can be lowered due to the convection generation, the concentration equal to or more than the predetermined concentration can not be detected. When the concentration equal to or more than the predetermined concentration is detected, the output signal from the concentration sensor 32 is abnormal, and as a factor thereof, it can be considered that the storage tank is empty. Ac-

cordingly, when the concentration detected by the concentration sensor 32 reaches the predetermined concentration or more, it is possible to discriminate that the storage tank is empty. On the other hand, when the concentration detected by the concentration sensor 32 is more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, although there is a possibility that the concentration includes an error, it is possible to discriminate that the liquid in the storage tank is the urea aqueous solution.

[0025] Incidentally, considering a possibility that a noise or the like is superimposed on the signal from the concentration sensor 32, so that the concentration discrimination of the urea aqueous solution, in particular, the water discrimination, is not performed accurately, the frequency at which the concentration of the urea aqueous solution becomes equal to or less than 0% is counted up, and also, when the counted frequency reaches the predetermined frequency. It may be discriminated that the liquid in the storage tank 18 becomes empty. Thus, it is possible to reduce the erroneous discrimination caused by the noise or the like, to thereby improve the liquid discrimination accuracy.

[0026] Further, it is desirable that the discrimination result of the liquid in the storage tank 18 is displayed visibly on an installment panel of a moving vehicle by means of an indicating lamp. As a result, a driver can recognize the state of the liquid in the storage tank 18 at a glance, and the replenishment of the urea aqueous solution into the storage tank 18 or the like can be performed if necessary. Thus, the NO_x purification performance by the exhaust emission purifying apparatus can be appropriately maintained.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0027] As described above, the liquid discrimination technology according to the present invention enables the highly accurately discrimination that the liquid in the storage tank is the water or the liquid reducing agent, or the discrimination that the storage tank is empty, irrespective of whether or not the convection is generated in the liquid in the storage tank. Therefore, the liquid discrimination technology according to the present invention is applicable to the moving vehicle and is significantly useful.

Claims

1. A liquid discriminating apparatus comprising:

a concentration detecting device that detects concentration of a liquid reducing agent based on heat transfer characteristics between two positions spaced apart from each other, in a storage tank that stores a liquid supplied to a nitrogen oxide reduction catalytic converter disposed

in an engine exhaust system; and a control unit which discriminates a type of the liquid in said storage tank, wherein

said control unit discriminates that the liquid in said storage tank is water, or that the liquid in said storage tank is a liquid reducing agent, or that said storage tank is empty, when the concentration detected by said concentration detecting device is equal to or less than 0%, or more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, or more than the predetermined concentration, respectively.

2. The liquid discriminating apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said control unit counts up the frequency at which the concentration detected by said concentration detecting device becomes equal to or less than 0%, and when the counted frequency reaches the predetermined frequency or more, discriminates that the liquid in said storage tank is the water.

3. The liquid discriminating apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein a display device that displays visibly the discrimination result by said control unit is disposed.

4. A liquid discriminating method wherein in a storage tank that stores the liquid supplied to a nitrogen oxide reduction catalytic converter disposed in an engine exhaust system, the concentration of a liquid reducing agent is detected based on heat transfer characteristics between two positions spaced apart from each other; and it is discriminated that the liquid in said storage tank is water, or that the liquid in said storage tank is the liquid reducing agent, that said storage tank is empty, when the detected concentration is equal to or less than 0%, more than 0% and also equal to or less than the predetermined concentration, or more than the predetermined concentration, respectively.

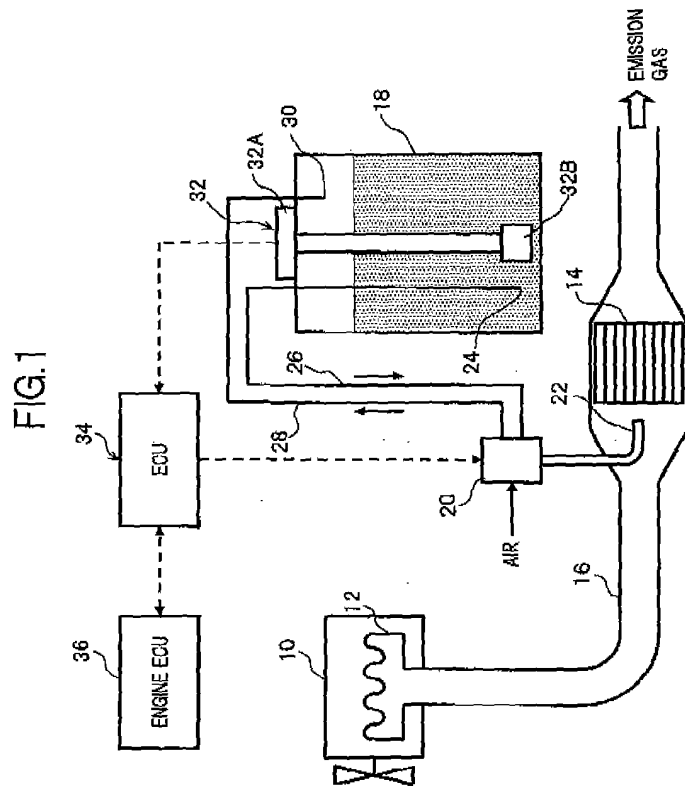
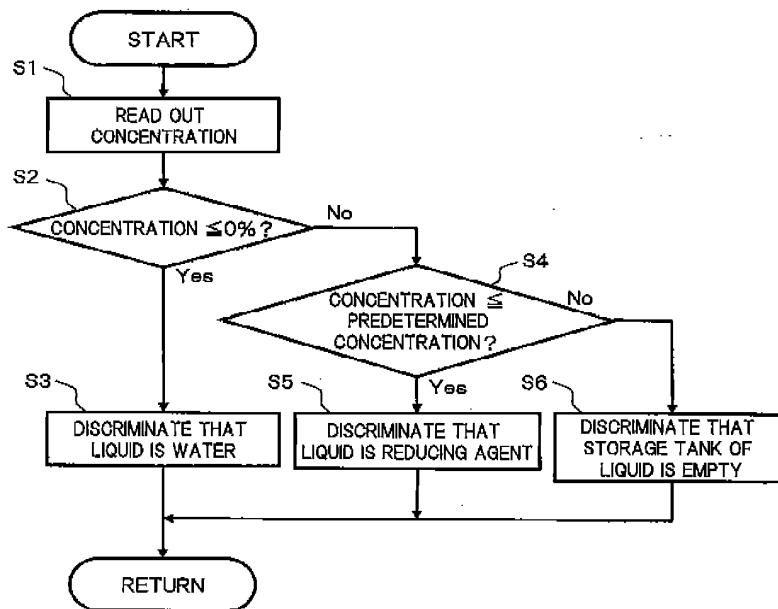


FIG.2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2004/012938

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl ⁷ F01N3/00, F01N3/08		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl ⁷ F01N3/00, F01N3/08		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2004 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2004 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2004		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2002/057603 A1 (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH.), 25 July, 2002 (25.07.02), Full text; all drawings & JP 2004-517336 A	1-4
A	WO 2002/027280 A2 (SIEMENS AG.), 04 April, 2002 (04.04.02), Full text; all drawings & JP 2004-510151 A	1-4
A	JP 4-282433 A (Snow Brand Milk Products Co., Ltd.), 07 October, 1992 (07.10.92), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 21 December, 2004 (21.12.04)		Date of mailing of the international search report 11 January, 2005 (11.01.05)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2004)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2004/012938

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2001-20724 A (Isuzu Motors Ltd.), 23 January, 2001 (23.01.01), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-4

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (January 2004)